MIGHT COMPANY B, THIRD ARTILLERY.

Heltema John, private, Co. K, Fort Monroe, Dec. 3, 61, paeumonia. Harbaugh Eli, private, Co. K, Hilton Head, Jan. 27, SEVENTY SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS. ne Joseph, private, Co. H, Jan. 2, 1862, pulmona

ry phibiss.

NINETY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.
Stevens Henry, private, Co. F, Hilton Head, Jan. 7, 362, congestive fever.
Maxcon E. H., private Co. F, Jan. 25, 1862, variola.
Hamilton Genuett, sergeant, Co. F, Jan. 30, 1862, ty-

TWENTY-EIGHTH MASSACRUSETTS INVANTAY.
Doyle William, corporal, Co. D, Hilton Head, Feb. 17, 862, pneumonia. , paeumonia.

johead (one Hundreith) Pennsylvania volusteers.

sith James, private, Co. K., of Hilton Head, Nov. 7.,

typhoid fever.

1861, typhoid fever. Corbin Edwin H., private, Co. I, Hilton Head, Nov. 20, 1861, remittent fever. Crowr Matthias, private, Co. F, Nov. 22, 1861, acute dysentery.
Simmons Joseph W., corporal, Co. K, Nov. 27, 1861, estive fever. rd James, private, Co. G, Nov. 28, 1861, laryngitis. Millan J. Ferris, orderly sergeant, Co. K, Nov. 28, 861, congestive fever.

Pyle James, private, Co. M, Nov. 28, 1861, fever.

Stewart —, first sergeant, Co. A, Nov. 28, 1861, gun

mon W., private, Co. C, Nov. 29, 1861, acute Ramsay William B., private, Co. B, Nov. 30, 1861, rubison William B., private, Co. I, Dec. 7, 1861, pnouorran William, private, Co. C, Beaufort, Dec. 21. mas J., private, Co. G, Dec. 23, 1861, acute ery. nolds Robert C., private, Co. F, Dec. 28, 1861, acute Smith Jasper B., private, Co. E, Dec. 29, 1861, conges-

Payidson James, private, Co. B, Feb. 12, 1862, dysen-Bromberg Peter A., private, Co. A, Jan. 15, 1862, pneu Gates John, private, Co. F, Feb. 17, 1862, chronic Wicuck John, private, Co. F, March 13, 1862, pneu-

Charles B., Second Lieutenant, Co. C, at sea v. 4, 1861, h hemorrhage. los. B., private, Co. A, Hilton Head, Nov. 10,

ver. Parish Dennis, private, Co. K, Nov. 20, 1861, variola Davis John H., private, Co. K, Dec. 4, 1861, variola. Hane L., private, Co. H, Dec. 4, 1861, variola. Delano Cyrus H., private, Co. E, Dec. 4, 1861, conges ever. ro John, private, Co. F, Dec. 7, 1861, typhus fever. rge Jonathan K., private, Co. C, Dec. 7, 1861, cos orge Josan.

ith Wm., private, Co. K, Dec. 9, 1861, variola.

own Wm., private, Co. D, Dec. 9, 1861, typhoid fever.

tomas S. G., private, Co. K, Dec. 5, 1861, typhoid

kland Samuel, private, Co. B, Dec. 15, 1861, typhus Burk Frederick, private, Co. B, Dec. 19, 1861, pneumo-

nemia.
Crumb William, private, Co. K, Dec. 25, 1861, variola.
Brooke Edward, private, Co. A, Coosaw river, Jan. 1, 862, gunshot wound in action.
Waymin Henry, sergeant, Co. C, Hilton Head, Dec. 30, 861, typhoid fever. Waynia Heary, sergeant, Co. C., Hitton Head, Dec. 30, 1861, typhoid fever.

Wait Darius, private, Co. C. Dec. 28, 1861, hepatitis.
Foote David B., private, Co. A, Coosaw river, Dec. 18, 1861, gunshot wound in action.

Armstrong Ira, private, Co. A, Beaufort, Jan. 4, 1862, consists wound.

s John J., corporal, Co. A. Coosaw river, Jan. 1, as, private, Co. A, Beaufort, Jan. 6, 1862,

typhoid fever.
Heather Thomas, private, Co. A. Jan. 10, 1862, apoplexy.
Smith Amor, private, Co. K. Jan. 11, 1862, dysentery.
Shick Peter, private, Co. E. Jan. 13, 1862, variois.
Wood Lewis, private, Co. K. Jan. 19, 1862, typhoid paoumonia.
Palmeter Willard, private, Co. E, Beaufort, March 11, 1862, anemia.
Paker Heman, private, Co. K, Feb. 2, 1862, congestive

Heman, private, Co. K, Feb. 2, 1862, congestive SIXTH CONNECTICIT VOLUNTERS.

Gilbert James H, private, Co. E, Hilton Head, Nov. 28, 661, congestive fever.

Kritling Herman, private, Co. C, Nov. 30, 1861, typhoid

rer. Lawrence Joseph, private, Co. A, Dec. 9, 1861, conges ve fever.
Tallmadge Fred'k A., private, Co. E, Dec. 18, 1861,
ongestive fever.
Barnes Sch P., private, Co. E, Jan. 1, 1862, congestive ever.
Williams John C., private, Co. F, Feb. 8, 1862, conges tive fever. Tracy Thos. E., private, Co. G., Jan. 30, 1862, congestive fever. Peck John W., private, Co. E, Feb. 9, 1862, congestive Bartow Geo. A., private, Co. E, Feb. 11, 1862, conges-Weeks Alphoneo, private, Co. B, Feb. 13, 1862, congestive fever.

Dormand Horace, private, Co. F, Feb. 13, 1862, conges-Dormanda giorace, personale, co. G, Feb. 15, 1862, conges-rothergill Geo., private, Co. G, Feb. 15, 1862, conges-

re fever. Hodge Herace, private. Co. I, March 2, 1862, typhus Fance William, private, Co. A, Hampton Roads, Oct. 28

1861, drowned. Calkius Obed H., sergeant, Co. E, Hilton Head, Nov. 19, Sylvester, private, Co. A, Nov. 21, 1861, typhoid Victory Martin, private, Co. I, Nov. 24, 1861, typhoid brook Thomas, private, Co. I, Dec. 11, 1861, corubi

can William, private, Co. I, Jan. 18, 1862, typhoi rrows G., private, Co. C, Feb. 22, 1862, dysentery. In our Monday's issue we published separately the list of deaths in the New York regiments, and only omitted the above for want of space.

IMPORTANT NAVAL OPERATIONS.

The Occupation of Brunswick, Ga., by the Union Forces.

OFF St. Johns, Fla., March 19, 1862. -I had the honor to inform the department, in m communication of the 13th inst., that I had despatched a of division my force to Brunswick, under Commander S. W. Gordon, consisting of the Mobican, the Pocahontas and

These vessels crossed St. Simon's bar on the 8th inst. sommanding the channel.

On the following morning, Commander Gerdon with his division moved past the batteries, which he soon discovered had been abandoned, and immediately sent Lieutenant Commanding Balch, with three armed boats, to take possession of the batteries on St. Simon's Island and Licut Henry Miller of the Mohican, with a suitable force, to take possession of the works on Jekyl island. On St. Simon's Island were two batteries consisting of strong earthworks, and so arranged as to command the approach to St. Simon's Sound. There were twelve embrasures, and numerous well constructed magaes. No arms were mounted, but a ten inchid shot was found near to indicate the calibre of some

of them.

On Jekyl Island were also two batteries, of much greater.

The one farthest saward and com-On Jokyl Island were also two natteries, of much greater strength, however. The one farthest seaward and com-manding the main channel was a bomb proof work con-tructed of paintents logs, sand bags and railread from wall-sypported and braced from the interior with massive timbers. It had mounted three casemated gons, though

hold fever. Bullock J. S., private, Co. A., Jan. 18, these, their carriages, and all the ammunition had been removed. removed. The other battery, five hundred yards landward, consisted of two casemates, and an earthwork capable of mounting four guns en barbette, a magazine and a hot shot furnace were attached. Both St. Simon's and Jekyl

After examining the batteries the vessels passed up the sound to Brunswick and anchored off the town. A fire was discovered near the wharf, which proved to be the railroad depot and wharf, the work of the retiring

soldiers.

Lieutenant Commanding Balch, with a large force, covered by the guns of the Potomska, landed at Brunswick without any show of opposition, and hoisted the american flag on the Oglethorp House. The town was entirely deserted, and nearly all the property which could be removed had been taken way. The lenses belonging to the lighthouse at St. Anirews and the lighthouse at St. Simons—the latter suliding having been destroyed by the rebels—could of, after careful search, be discovered. The channel mays for the river are still there, but out of place. Proclamations were posted on several of the public utidings urging the inhabitants to return to their houses, and promising protection to the property of all good citiens, and the landing party then retired to their vessits.

Nothing was removed from any of the houses, the men under Licatenant Balch, commanding, carefully abstaining from injuring or taking away the private effects of the inhabitants. I enclose a copy of Commander Gordon's interesting report. Very respectfully, &c.

S. F. DUPONF, Flag Officer.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES. COMMANDER GORDON'S REPORT.

UNITED STATES SHIP MODICAN, OFF BRENSWICK, GA., March 10, 1862. Siz-I have the honor to report that in obedience to our order of March 5, I left Fernandina on the morning of the 8th, accompanied by the Pocahontas, Lieutenant Commanding Balch, and the Potomska, acting Lieutenant Commanding Watmough, and crossed Fernandina bar

Commanding Watmough, and crossed Fernandina bar with just water enough to comfortably float the ship, made the best of my way to St. Simon's bar, and reached the dead low water, passing it and getting into St. Simon's channel, through which I carried about seventeen feet, to within two miles of the forts, which we could plainly see, commanding St. Simon's entrance. Here, at sundown, I suchored for the night.

After dark I shifted the anchorage of the ship to alter the range of any guns that might be left in the batteries, and at sunrise weighed anchor and stood in. I soon discovered that the batteries and at sunrise weighed anchor and stood in. I soon discovered that the batteries covered that the batteries weighed and from the vessels.

Licut. Commanding Balch, of the Pocahontas, with three boats took possession of the fort on St. Simon's Island, consisting of strong earthworksjof considerable extent, and having had sleven guns mounted. Some solid ten inch shot found in the fort would indicate the calibre of some of the guns there. I enclose a detailed report of the taking of that battery by Lieutenant Commanding Balch.

report of the taking of that battery by Lieutenant Commanding Balch.
Lieutenant Miller, of this ship, at the same time occupied the fort on Jekyl Island, which was, it seems, a much stronger position. It was a sand work with five casemates finished, covered with railroad iron and very well built, and two unfinished casemates, the iron rail ready to be put up. These two forts commanded the channel for a long distance, and their fire crossed the entrance, which is a mile or a little more wide. Once the batteries were passed they could offer but little difficulty, as in five minutes the guns of all the vessels could have enfladed them, and could even fire directly in the rear. But they would have given a number of vessels severe trouble in getting beyond them. I enclose the report of Lieutenant Miller of the fort on Jekyl Island.

vessels severe trouble in getting beyond them. I enclose the report of Lieutenant Miller of the fort on Jekyl Island.

As soon as the boats returned I went on the Potomska, and proceeded in her up the river to Brunswick. So soon as we opened the town to view a heavy fire commenced, and at the same moment I perceived the railroad cars moving at full speed in the woods. I at once determined to bring up the ships and myself off the town, in the hope of preventing by my presence the place from being burned, and I at once returned to the Potomska, as I had the pliot with nie. Both the Mohican and Pscahontas were under way before I reached them, and we proceeded to Brunswick, off which place I anchored as the sun went down.

The cars had returned, but again started at sox approach. The Pocahontas anchored off the town but outside of Buzzard Roost Island, the Potomska still higher up, and her guns commanded the railroad beyond the town. The following morning I sent the Potomska into the branch opposite the town. Noither this ship nor the Pocahontas can well get in, as at high water but twelve feet of water was found in the bulkhead, and between the wharf and Buzzard Roost Island the river is but about four hundred feet wide.

With the Potomska, Liout. Balch, took charge of a landing party, consisting at twenty-five marines from this ship and the Pocahontas, and the two twelve-gounder guns with forty rifemen from the different vessels, landed and hoisted the flag. The place was deserted, and most of the furniture of the houses remeved. Still, there was much private property about, some in scows on the wharf, ready to b: removed. After a careful examination of anch buildings as might be suppreed to contain public property, and a careful survey was had, I visited the twenty and promising protection to all property for all good citizens. I enclose Lieuteau and Balche zewer of his landing, &c. Nothing in the

The channel buoys are in the river, but out of place, and the light house destroyed.

The town is closely surrounded by woods, is generally well built and extends over a considerable space. Several contrabands have come on board. Soldiers are said to be in the woods not very distant, and most of the inhabitants are said to be fourteen or sixteen miles back encamped. I have sent the Pocahontas and the Potomska up the river as far as they could go to reconnoitre. There is a schooner of considerable size on the stocks unfinished. Fires have been burning about us, but I believe it as the brush being consumed. Nor have I noticed, as far as the people are concerned, that they are willing to foller the thinks. been burning about us, but I believe it is the brush being consumed. Nor have I noticed, as far as the people are concerned, that they are willing to follow the fadvice of Messrs. Toombe and Cobb, by placing the torch in the hands of the children to consume their property. All that is done in that way seems to be done by order of military commanders, who, having no local interest in the neighborhood of their command have the hereism to consume the property in which they have no immediate interest.

interest.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
S. W. GORDON,
Commander and Senior Officer.
To Flag Officer S. F. Duroxt, Commanding South Atlantic Blockading South Atlantic Blockading South Atlantic

Reconnoissance of the Inland Passe from Brunswick to Darlen. PLAG OFFICER DUPONT'S REPORT.

Off St. Jouns, Fla., March 21, 1862. e my last despatch of the 19th inst, I hav ceived another interesting report from Commander Gor-don, giving the details of a reconneissance by the inland

ler Gordon, with the Pocabontas, Lieutenas nding Balch, and the Potomska, Acting Lieutenan Commanding Watmough, with the launch and howitzer of the Mobican, in charge of Lieutenant Miller, proceeded to open the interior communication between St. Simon's Sound and the Altamaha river. He soon encountered an obstruction consisting of a double rew of heavy piles, with their tops just above water at low tide. In a few hours a sufficient number were removed, and the Pocahontas and Potomska passed through, but had advanced only five miles further when another obstruction of the same kind was met with. After an inavoidable delay, owing to the rising of the tide, this also was removed and both vessels entered the Altamaha, and as they turned into the river, two rebel steamers were seen moving off from the wharf at Darien, with full head of steam, rendering pursuit useless, particularly as the brasses of the Potomska's shaft bearing had broken, in a measure disabling that vessel.

Commander Gordon learned from some contrabands who came off from shore, that Darien, like Brunswick, was deserted, a company of borseinen only remaining in the town, with the intention of firing the place should the steamers approach.

the town, with the intention of firing the place should the steamers approach.

Owing to the crippled condition of the Potomska, Commander, Gordon did not deem it advisable to push his reconnoissance further; and accordingly returned through the passage he had cleared to the anchorage at Brunswick. He visited a number of plantations on St. Simon's leand, but, with one exception, all were deserted, though some time previously 1,500 troops were quartered there. Commander Gordon speaks in warm terms of Lieutenant Commanding Bulch and Acting Lieutenant Commanding Watmough, as well as the officers and crews of all the vessels under his command, in which I heartily concur, desiring, however, to add my commendation of the zeal and ability of Commander Gordon himself, in carrying out my views in reference to our occupation of this important section of the ceast of Goorgia.

Very respectfully, &c., S. F. DUPONT, Flag Officer Com. South Atlantic Blocksding Squadron.

How. Gidnon Walles, Secretary Navy.

REPORT OF COMMANDER GORDON.

Six-I have the honor to report that on the 13th lost I started in the Potomska, accompanied by the Pocha-nontas, with the launch and howitzer of this ship, in charge of Lieut. Miller, in tow, and proceeded through I had heard that there were one or two rebel steamers

I had heard that there were one or two robel steamers at Darien, and I hoped that I might get possession of them. About five miles from the anchorage at this place and where I had left the Mohican, between the batteries we found, as I had learned from contrabands, that the river was staked entirely across. We reached the spot at low water, and found a double row of havy piles, with their heads just above water. I at once got to work with both vessels, and in a few hours havied enough out of each row to allow a passage for both vessels, say forty feet; and here, for the first time, I learned that about five miles beyond another obstruction of the same kind had been placed. We reached the second difficulty at midnight, placed our hawser as the tide was rising, but unortunately the hawser disongaged itself from the pile, and in the night, with the rising tide, we could not find them to go or with the fork, and my hope of passing through during the

night was lost. My object was to get into the river so as to make a dash up to Darien by early daylight. We however, worked hard that day, and by twelve o'clock got through this last obstruction. Joiween the two obstructions, midway, a battery had been built of mud with the seeming object of firing at the vessels employed as to make a dash up to Darien by early daylight. We, however, worked hard that day, and by twelve o'clock got through this last obstruction. Between the two obstructions, midway, a batery had been built of mud, with the seeming object of firing at the vessels employed in removing the piles, but which could not be observed from those vessels. As we passed the second obstruction and turned the river, we saw the steamers moving off from the wharf at Darien, with a full head of steam, going up the Altamaha river. At sundown I anchored both vessels at Doboy Island, passing, to reach that spot, which is on the Altamaha river, through Mud river, at high water, with just twelve feet. We remained that day at Doboy, the wind blowing quite a gale from S. W. to W. As I had lost all hope of the capture of the steamers, and observing several large fires in the neighborhood of Darien, I determined to proceed no farther at this time, more particularly as I found that the brasses of the Petomska's shaft bearing had broken, and I feared she might become disabled. I had indeed accomplished my object, which was to open the inland passage to Darien, and if the Potomska had not been in what I fear a crippled condition I should have placed her at Doboy, which commands the river coutiet, or at Sapelow Island, which commands the cntire entrance to the Altamaha and the inland passage to Savannah. Darien has been deserted as was Brunswick. This we learned from some contrabands who came off to us, a company of horsemen only remaining in town with the intention of firing the place should we approach it.

I have been from one end of St. Simon's Island to the other. But one white man is left on it. I saw him. He is with his aged mother and little child. He had never been fin the army, refused to leave his house, and was in morfal dread of our coming, as the military had informed him that we came for the purpose of destroying even the women and children. We procured beef for the vessels at his plantation, for which we paid the price he asked

Dastardly Attack on a Boat's Crew of the Pocahontas.
FLAGSHP WARASH, OFF St. JOHNS, Fla., March 20, 1862.

I maye to inform the Department that I have heard, from Commander Gordon, of a dastardly and con-cealed attack made on a boat's crew of the Podahontas As I have informed the Department, Lieut. Commanding discovering an enemy.

A reconnoissance had also been made for some miles up

Turtle creek, with the same results. The rebels appeared rently fled into the interior. On the afternoon of the 11th inst., Assistant Surgeon A. C. Rhoads, of the Pocahontas, by permission of his commanding officer, lander with a boat's crew near the town for the purpose of pro complished his object, the boat was returning to the Pocahontas, but had scarcely gone twenty yards from the beach when they were suddenly fired yards from the beach when they were suddenly fired upon by a body of rebels concealed in a thicket, and I regret to report that two men, John Wilson, ordinary seaman, and John Muter, ordinary seamen, were instantly killed, and several wounded, one, William Belaney, mortally, and two seriously; viz., William Belaney, mecond first class fireman, and Edward Bonsal, coxwain.

After the rebole had fired their first volley, they called out in most offensive language to "surrender," but this demand was refused by Br. Rhoads, who, with the assistance of Acting Paymaster Kitchen and his wounded boat's crew, pulled as rapidly as they could toward the Pocahontas, the enemy continuing their fire. In a few minutes a shell from one of the eleven-inch guns of the Mohican dropped among them, and quite near to another company of sixty men, who were advancing rapidly. The rebels scattered and fled in all directions. Several shells were also fired at a locomotive and train observed in the distance, it is supposed with effect. Throughout this cowardly assault, Dr. Rhoads displayed great coomess and courage, and in his report of the occurrence, whist commanding the crew generally, he especially mentions the bravery exhibited by Baniel Harrington, landsman, into which I shall make further inquiry. Enciosed are the reports of Commander Godon, Lieutenant Commanding Baich, and Assistant Surgeon Rhoads.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. F. DUPONT, Flag Officer commanding South Atlantic

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Message of Jeff. Davis Relative to Prisoners of War on Parole, &c., &c.

The Chicago Tribune's special despatch, dated Cairo

Memphis papers of the 27th and a Charleston Mercury of the 22d ult., had been received.

President Davis, in secret session, had advised the onfederate Congress that the prisoners released by the Yankee government upon parole be absolved from their oath and allowed to take part in the approaching struggle for independence. He urged it as retaliation for the infamous and reckless breach of faith exhibited by Lipcoln in the exchange of prisoners.

Attempts are being made to raise troops by conscrip tion. Editors and compositors are not to be enrolled except for local duty.

The New Orleans Delta of the 26th ult., reterring to the

antry exhibited by Captain Rucker in defence of the battery at Island No. 16, says :-- ' One single battery has thus far sustained the brunt of the bombardment, renek to Cairo erippled for repairs." The Memphis Appeal says :- " The recent rever

the confederate army are nerving them with new faith, confidence and hope, and it entertains no doubt of the Van Dorn and Jeff Thompson are concentrating a large orce at Pocahoutas, Ark., preparatory to an attack upo

the Unioniate at New Madrid, that General Pope will be No damage had been done at 'sland No. 10 up to Wed pessay, but the Confederates have sunk two Union gun

The works at Fort Pillow have been compl General Pope is building flatboats at New Madrid to transport his troops across the river to the Tennesses

shore.

lu Mississippi the planters are piling their cotton ready for firing.

A despatch from New Orleans, dated the 26th, says, the Confederate steamer Vanderbilt foundered at gea, with

The Appeal is issued on a half sheet. of the scarcity of lead it suggests that th ining of ten chests be run into bullets.

The ladies of Charleston are contributing their jewels silver spoons, watches and money to build a gunboat. The Mercury and Appeal contain extensive extracts from Northern journals, but no important military news.

San Francisco, March 29, 1862 Arrived 25th, ships Sierra Nevada, New York; S

ilderaleeve, Shields; bark Morse, Havre; 26th, stea Golden Age, Panama; ship Elvira, Cardiff; 27th, ship Camden, Bordeaux; Syren, Boston; 28th, ship Virginia Sailed 25th, ship Skylerk, Hongkong; 27th, ship Mar

City Intelligence

THE NEW POSTMASTER ASSUMES HIS OFFICE.—The Hon bram Wakeman, the new Postmaster of this city, apointed in the place of William B. Taylor, formally ossession of his office yesterday morning. As usual on all similar oceasions, an army of hungry place hunters besieged the private chamber of the new official and bored him to doath with applications for position. Mr. Wakeman intends to scrutinize closely the affairs of his office before attempting any changes in his subordinates. been appointed telegraph operator at the City Hall, vice Frank W. Owens, removed.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—This alliance elected at its meeting last evening the following officers for the ensu-ing year:--President, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D.; Vice Presidents, Rev. Abel Stevens, I.L.D., Rev. A. D. Gillette D. D.: General Secretary, Rev. Charles Chauces Gogs Treasurer, Rev. C. Fanning. The entire expenditures of the year an conteil to only \$1,943. The reading for the army and its transportation cost \$1,000 of this. All the work done at home, including presenting in tents, halfs, collars, theatres and in the open ar, amounted only to \$945.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Progress of the Siege of Island No. 10.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

The Rebel Forces at Union City Dispersed.

Our Nashville and Pittsburg Correspondence.

pality of Nashville.

THE SENTIMENT OF TENNESSEE.

Governor Johnson and the Munici-

The Concentration of Rebels

at Corinth, &c.,

Progress of the Siege of Island No. 10. CHICAGO, April 1, 1862. The gunboat Conestoga arrived from Island No. 10 to

night. She reports no change in affairs there. The mor tars fire every half hour, but elicit no response. A special to the Chicago Times, dated off Island No. 10, March 31, says,-

have erected a large intrenched camp in the bend of the rivor directly in front of our gunboats. An embank ment haif a mile long has been thrown up on the shore, behind which guns are mounted in large nummeans of ascertaining what artillery they have posted at this point. Several batteries, however, are plainly visible. Their intrenchments extend from the centre of the bend to the upper point of the island. They are constantly busy, both with steamboats and

fifteen minutes, but with what effect we are unable to de cide. The shells are all thrown upon the island. The

Occasional firing is heard in the direction of New Ma drid, caused by engagements between the batteries, which are placed on opposite sides of the river below that place.

We get no news from there.

There is nothing from General Grant's column.

To-day forty or fifty soldiers came into Hickman, gave up their arms and desired to return to their allegiance and join the federal army. They were a portion of those escaped from Union City yesterday. They report that

The Rebels at Union City, Tenn., Dispersed. Cuicago, April 1, 1562.

A special despatch to the Chichago Journal, from

Caire, April 1, says.—
Colonel Buford yesterday, accompanied by the Twenty seventh and Forty-second Illinois, and a part of the Fifteenth Wisconsin, from near Island No. 10, with a detachment of cavalry and artillery from Hickman, un der Colonel Hey, made a descent upon Union City, after encampments at seven o'clock in the morning, dispersing he entire force stationed there, under Clay and King consisting of both cavalry and infantry. They fled in every direction. Several of the enemy were killed, and captured, including 150 wagons, filled with cor and quartermaster's stores, &c.

Our loss is one man killed from an explosion in b

700 and 800 cavalry.

The rebel mail captured yesterday at Union City conletters from the rebel troops on the island repre-

senting that the forces there were disheartened and

Important from the Rebel Price's Army, ROLLA, Mo , April 1, 1862. Letters from our army in the Southwest say that in-Generals Price and Van Dorn, are moving towards Mem phis, in response to a call from General Beauregard for help, and all the rebel forces in the west are ordered to concentrate in Western Tennessee for a great and des

peratestroggle.

The Recent Reports from the Southwest. LOUISVILLE, March 31, 1862. There is no truth in yesterday's special despatch from Indianapolis to the Cincinnati papers, alleging the cap-ture of Colonel Pope and a few other Union officers by the robels, and defining the position of General Buell's forces.

Our Pittsburg Correspondence.

mportance of the Modern Corinth—Will the Rebels Make a Stand There—The Extent of the Union Forces—The Mobile and Ohio Railroad—Rigorous Discipline in the Army— The Jessie Scouts, de., de.

rebels are rapidly reinforcing at Corinth, Miss., and from present indications Corinth is destined to become as faof some importance, being at the intersection of the Charleston and Memphis and Mobile and Ohio railroads, and distant from Pittaburg—which is the advance post of our forces-southwest, about twenty-five miles. The adjacent country is of a mountainous character, and well adapted for extensive fortifications. According to the latest advices, the number of rebel troops congregated there ranges from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and seventy-five thousand. I am very much inclined to believe, however, that even the lesser amount given is a greatly exaggerated estimate. I may be over sanguine in giving it as my opinion that the rebels will not make a stand at Corinth, even should their numbers reach the highest estimate given; yet if they do, so much the better, as our victory will be the greater and the rebellion the sooner crushed out; for this is the victorious corps of the Union army, and I am confident that there is not a soldier in the van who would not perish before he would suffer its empting to divulge our numbers here, I feel privileged in stating, from unquestionable authority, that the num-ber of our force, when a forward movement takes place, will be equal to, if not greater, than any force the rebeis may be able to accumulate by that time.

A portion of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad near Purdy

ace over two weeks ago; but this road is not now of suf ficient importance to the enemy to do them any material demage by its destruction; and, as your readers have been advised, a similar effort was made on the part of Gen. Sherman to destroy a pertion of the Memphis and Charleston road at Burnsville, but was unsuccessful, in consequence of the high stage of water over "Yellow creek batteries," which intercepted the passage of our

orest batteries, white and set Gen. Sherman made a re-connoissance in force to Fea Ridge, on the Monterey road, where a number of the enemy's torces had been recently located, and were reported as fortifying; but, after a the-rough scouring of the country in that vicinity, without encountering any of the enemy, he returned to his camp at this place.

countering any of the enemy, he returned to his camp at this place.

Gen. Grant evinces a determination to maintain the good name of our army by inflicting proper punishment upon all who attempt to take advantage of private chizens or violate military order. One Morris, of the Jessie Fremont Scouts, was hung to day, on the sentence of a court martial, for horse stealing and committing other depredations upon the citizens in the neighborhood of Savannah. These Jessie scouts are a lawless set of vagabonds, who have from time to time been convicted of ourrages upon peaceable Union citizens, and are a disgrace to the service. If the balance of the band, some half a dozen, were treated with the same consideration it would be giving them their just desc ts, and doing a service to the country by ridding it and the army of the nuisance.

ne auisance. Two or the New Orleans cavalry were captured yestwo of the New Orleans cavarry were captured year-terday by a me of Gen. Walness's scores, near Pordy. They appeared to be intelligent years in n, but remaind to be not any information relative to their second Captain Frank W. Westerd and Carsons—they a Smith a efficient scores—recovered to Savannah mast light, with

despatches from General Buell. They came overland, and report having fallen in with several bands of roving rebels; but their identity was not asspected. Captain Bedard states that the Union sentiment in many of the places through which they passed was very strong; but the people were still in great dread of the return of the rebels, and very eager for the appearance of the Union army.

army.

General Grant has entirely recovered from his illness, but General Smith is still an invalid.

The health of the troops generally is very good, and those who were sickened by the filthy water of Forts Donelson and Henry are recovering very rapidly.

The recent promotions to Brigadier Generals of Colonels John A. Logan, W. H. L. Wallace and Colonel Lanman, of the Seventh Iowa, have given universal satisfaction to all. They are looked upon by the army as brave and competent officers.

General Rec. Restricts arrived bere last night, and will

competent officers.

General Ben. Prentice arrived here last night, and will doubtless be assigned to the command of a division.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 19, 1862.
The Ravages of the Guerillas of Tennessee—The Rebel Margan—His Achievements and Atrocities—Rebel Sym-pathizers in Nashville Still Aiding Treason—The Rebel Women Tease Our Soldiers-How They Do R-An Amus ing Piece of Rebel Ladylike Conduct, &c.

Tennessee is likely to suffer as much from the guerilla tyle of warfare practised by the rebels as did Missouri ere General Halleck took command in that State. It is with the same promptitude and completeness, rid us of the same class of gentry, now doing so much havoc among our men and the public property in the State. I wrote you in regard to an achievement of John Morgan's on a Sunday morning or two since, and have now to record another equally dashing and brilliant, and more officer. This man has wen quite a reputation for darking, by several exploits, such as destroying bridges and shooting pickets. He nearly succeeded in capturing a general. He attacked a party of scouts under Captain Wilson and killed the Captain. He rushed into the camp of the same regiment and carried off a train of wagons, which were recaptured, however. He attacked the pickets of another party a few days since and killed a corporal and two privates. Yesterday tered the town of Gallatin, twenty-six miles north of the city. Gallatin is a point on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and is important from the fact that much of our

supplies come via it. Morgan, with about forty men, appeared in the town during yesterday morning. I was not advised of the precise hour, but it is understood to have been early in the morning. As the place was undefended it was a mail matter to seize upon it, particularly as it is said to be full of sympathising secessionists, who would aid him all it was possible. On entering the town, Morgan imme-He waited for the down train from Lonisville, with the mail and Geo. D. Prentice aboard, but fortunately the train did not arrive. A construction train was captured together with an extra locomotive. The locomotives were fired up, and when a full head of steam had been turned on they were started loose, and running together both were blown up and destroyed. A large depot build ing graced the town, but does not now. Morgan destroyed turning to Louisville were also captured.

the rebel Captain has been materially sided by rebel sympathizers in this city as well as in Gallatin. There is no doubt of the prevalence of a Southern sentiment hore, which is so strong as to lead the persons holding to those ideas to indulge freely in the treasonable and dangerous projects of aiding these men. The rebellion has been too profitable to Nashville and Nashville people. I will endeavor to show how, in a future letter. Their in terest bound them to the confederacy, and that is the strongest inducement with which it is possible to tempt human nature to be base. General Buell to tempt human nature to be base. General Buell has been too kind. Good men have not been rewarded nor have bad men been punished. The people laugh at General Buell's efforts to concultat. They treat him and his men with open disdain and scorn. The lines are too loose. A whole some four would be effect them. We want nose a little more of the stringency of General Halleck. I see no remedy for the harshiness here but a little less coaxing and more punishment. Within the last few days, since the movement south became general, the pe ple have been particularly impudent and offensive. Men do not make any demonstration publicly, but it is plain by whom women, girls and boys are pushed in to offer the grossest insults to officers and men. Any one of the demonstrations made by the ladies would appear ridiculous if meritioned, but it is certain that, though harmless, their actions are very aggraving to the men, particularly as the whole army has been careful to appear, if not in reality, polite as my Lord Chesterfield. Let me meation an instance of the means employed by the fair dames of Nashvillo to insult our officers. Some of our generals were standing yeaterday on the sidewalk in front of the St. Cloud Hoted. While they were conversing a couple of ladies, in full dress of gaudy colors, approached them, followed by a great fat, dirty and sloventy negro wench. As the ladies neared the generals, they changed from line-of battle march to single file, although there was plenty of room. At sympathizers in this city as well as in Gallatin. There

Newspaper Accounts.

[From the Nashville Patriot, March 27.]
I ailroad communication between this place and Duck river over the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad has been opened again, and we learn that the Nashville and Chattanoega Railroad will soon be in running order to Murfreesbore. Speed the work.

The river continues to recede fast. At the upper wharf we noticed the tollowing boats yesterday.—Emma Duncan, J. W. Hailman, W. W. Crawford and Sunny Side. The elegant and superb steamer Emma Duncan will leave for Cincinnati and all way points this day, at four o'clock.

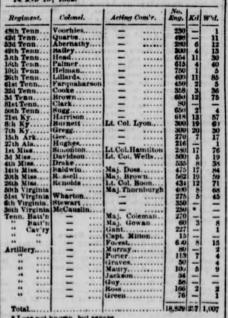
o'clock. The Ecening Bulletin is the title of a newspaper which made its first appearance in this city yesterday. It is published by a number of journeymen printers. Success THE REBEL TROOPS AT FORT DONELSON-NUMBER

OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

[From the Nashville Patriot, March 27.]

We are indebted to a private source for the follow statistics in regard to the rebs! forces at the battles fore Fort bonelson. They may be relied upon as m nearly approximating the truth, than any statement; given. In fact, we know them to be correct in main:—

THERES ENGAGED, EILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE PROPERATE FORCES AT FORT DONELSON, PERSUARY 12, 18.



The Common Council of Nachville and Governor Johnson. [From the Nashville Hauner, March 28.] MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AND CITY

A joint meeting of the Board of Aldermen and City
ouncil was held en Thursday evening, March 27. A joint meeting of the Board of Aldermen and City Council was held en Thursday evening, March 27.

Major Ribba, President of the Board of Aldermen, on motion, took the chair on taking his seat the Chairman stated that a comm leation had been received by his Honor the Mayor from Governor Johnson, through his Secretary of State, which was of so impertant a nature as to require their most verious consideration. The documents were then rend as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, March 27, 1862.

TO THE CITY COUNCIL—I submit for your consideration the accompanying communication from Governor Andrew Johnson. Very respectfully.

B. CHEATHAM, Mayor.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 1

the following oath, in pursur noe of the first section of the ce, which is as follows—"Every person who stall be those or appointed to any office of trust or profit unler the constitution, or any law made in pursuance thereof, hall, before entering on the duties thereof, take an oath o support the constitution of this State and of the Enued

me God.

Sworn to and subscribed before me,

A very animated debate ensued, during which it was argued that the proposition was unprecedented and unconstitutional to require officers of the city government to take such an eath, and a motion was made that the subject be referred to a committee for careful consideration.

sideration.

Mr. McCass opposed the motion, and desired immediate action. He said such an oath had never before been required from him, or from any other member of the city government, nor was it required by the constitution or laws of Tennessee, as far as he could under the constitution of the city of th

stand them.

The Councilman who first spoke again urged a post-The Councilman who lifts spoke again argue a poss-ponement.

The Mayor informed the convention that the commu-nication was handed to him by the Secretary of State about dark on Tuesday evening, and that he brought it before the Board of Alderman at their meeting, suggest-ing the appointment of a committee to examine into the subject, and an adjournment to Thursday night to meet the Councilmen in corporation.

the Councilment in convention.

The ALDERMAN of the Fighth asked if such oath was ever before required, and if so, when? He was born in the city of Nashville, and had never heard such an oath before to-night.

the city of Nashville, and had never heard such an oath before to night.

President Rura then stated that, by common consent, the Mayor and himself were requested to take advice of counsel on the subject, and that they had performed their duties, consulting with some of our best lawyers, all of whom (but one) agree that the section and article referred to applied not to officers of the city government. The gentleman excepted was not prepared to give a definite reply, never having had the subject under consideration. Since 1808, the only oath required of any officer of the city governmentswas a simple oath to fault fully discharge the deties he had undertaken. The committee (he said) had drawn up an address to Governor Johnson, which, with the permission of the convention, the clerk would read.

The address being read, the motion to lay over was withdrawn, and Councilman Dimonausum oliered a resolution that the address be adopted, which was carried unanimously. [The nature of the debate will suggest the character of the address.]

A motion was then made that the address be entered upon the record, and a copy, signed by the proper efficers, be transmitted to Governor Johnson.

The Convention then adjourned.

The Convention then adjourned.

Obituary.

[From the Nashville Republican Banner, March 24-1]

Rev. Romer French French was born in Mommuth,
New Jersey. November 30, 1790, and died at Mount Hope
vicinity of Nashville, Tennessee, March 18, 1802. He
was reared in Philadelphia, where, at the age of nineteen, his spiritual experience led him to the public ministry of religion, in which he continued for over half a century, with an industry, zeal and devotion that abate
only when the infirmaties of age admonished him of exhausted physical ability. His early ministry was truly
missionary, extending over large portions of New England and most of the Middle States. He spent two yearin Massachusetts, three in Philadelphia, whence he removed to the Vailey of Virginia, where for over twentyity eyears he was the regular minister of four or more
congregations, giving a monthly service to each, and occasionally returning to the congregations he had rearee
up in Bultimore, Philadelphia and at intermediate points.
In 1846, finding his family for the most part in the West
he resigned his field of labor in Virginia, with a view
to a residence with his children, but yielded to the
earnest entreaties of his numerous friends in Baltimore, where he spent some two years prior to
his removal West. In 1848 he came to Kentucky,
and spent the evening of his earthly life there and in the,
portions of Tennessee adjoining. He died in the family
of his son, J. B. Fereuson, in the enjoyment of all his
mental faculties and in the confidence and hope which a
true, just and honest life ever inspires. He was a maa
remarkable for great strength and clearness of intellect,
for the very highest sense of moral responsibility, for
industry and self sacrificing devotion, for love of country
unsurpassed, for instinctive philanthropy and the most
active Christian benevolence, for cheerfulness and bucyancy of spirit which no cloud of misfortune could long
of life unflinching and impregnable, a pillar of strengti
and hope to all where

SKIRMISHING ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

A gentleman just returned from the Rappahannock reports that Major Van Stein Housan and Captain Camp White, while out on service, were surprised and taken

prisoners by the Louisiana Tigers.

Lieutenant Colonel Clayfish and Captain Koenig, in countering a robel scouting force, killed two of the ene my's officers, whose horses were brought into our camp Capt. Newstadter was taken prisoner by the enemy Shots are frequently exchanged between pickets or

A reconnoissance was made yesterday, and thirty wagonloads of forage secured.

NEWS FROM STRASBURG. VA.

About 2,000 rebel soldiers made their appearance two miles beyond our pickets to-day. Our nearest regiments irew up in line of battle, awaiting their attack, but de clining to go beyond our lines.

threw several shells into the camp of the Massachusetts Twenty-second regiment. The robels were subsequently riven away by the appearance of our advance.

Capt. Savage and a companion, of the Twenty-second Massachusetts, passed beyond our lines by accident yesterday, and came upon a picket of rebels, who fired upon them. Capt. Savage was thrown from his horse and took to the woods. He and his companion finally found their way back to camp during the night.

Terrible Explosion and Fire in Fiftieth

Shortly after eleven o'clock on Menday night a terrific explosion occurred in a chemical laboratory situated in Fiftieth street, near Broadway. The building was brick. a story and a half high. The explosion shock the houses for several blocks in that vicinity, and the concussion slarmed the inhabitants so that they ran from their dwellings, believing an earthquake was at hand. We learn from those who saw it that a volume of red and blue flame, intermingled with sparks, ascended in the air at least one hundred and fifty feet. At the same time the walls were demolished and the bricks and timbers scattered in all occupied by a colored family named Gardner, was set fire to, and the roof and upper story burned of before the flames were extinguished by the firemen. The ruins of the laboratory were also fired. Mr. Gardner is a dealer in

dogs, and kopt most of the dogs perished in the flames.

As far as we could learn, the chemical inboratory was owned by Louis M. Dornbach, who was manufacturing guu cartridge paper and gun cotton. By some accident, as yet unexplained, fire came in contact with the cartridge paper, and the explosion instantly occurred. We ascertained from the neighbors that a man and woman lived on the premises, and as no one was seen to leave the piace it is believed they are under the ruins. Others again stated that no person lived in the place. Captain Slott, with a platoon of men, was quickly at the building and kept excellent order. Chief Engineer Deckor and Engineer Brico were early on the ground. The firemen removed a good portion of the timbers; but no sign of human bodies could be found. As the information was of a conflicting character, all further search was deferred until daylight. The buildings belonged to insurance. We have since about fitteen hundred dollars. Mr. Dornbuch's loss will amount to about \$500; no insurance. We have since learned from the Fire Marshai that the explosion was caused by the ignition of about two hundred pounds of gun cotton.

VERA CRUZ, March 8, 1862. Everything Quiet in the City—Messengers Sent in Search of Mr. Allen—Embarkation of the English Porces—Their Sad Condition, &c.

I send you a few lines to-day by the schooner Euphe mia, Captain Balley, who goes directly to New York. Everything is quiet here now. We have but very few soldiers here, and none of the inhabitants have returned, and communication is at ill unopen to the interior. Two men were despatched yesterday, one to go by the way of Orizaba, and one by the way of Jalapa, to the City of Mexico, to search for Mr. Allen, from whom nothing has been heard since the 26th of last month, the day he left.

English forces are now embarking, and it is a sad sight to look upon. Out of 300 men 240 were so they were hardly able to walk, and could not carry maskets. These poor tellows landed here eighty since, hale, hearty and in the best of health

Sailing of the Domaseus.

The steamer Damascus, Capt. Frown, sailed for Glas-row at haif-past nine o'clock this evening.